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CLACTON  
URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT



of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
and  
Chief Public Health Inspector  
for 1963



# CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman:

Mr. D. H. R. Moody, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Miss J. B. St. Clair.

## MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Miss D. A. Nicolls, B. A., C. C.

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. P. R. Reed.

Mr. N. W. Hardgrave

Mr. J. A. Mansfield

Mr. C. H. B. Pell, M.A.

Mr. J. E. Webster

Miss J. B. St. Clair

Mr. L. S. Smith

Mr. E. F. Stanley

## COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH MATTERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health Committee

Plans Committee

Cemetery Committee

Highways Committee

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R. A. STENHOUSE, L.M.S.S.A.(Lond.), D.P.H., R.C.P.& S.,  
F.R.I.P.H.H.

Medical Officer of Health to the Urban Districts of Clacton,  
Brightlingsea, Frinton and Walton, the Rural District of  
Tendring and Assistant County Medical Officer.

N. HAWKINS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt. Bd.,  
Cert R.S.H. Meat and Foods,  
Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

J. ROYLE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt. Bd.  
Cert R.S.H. Meat and Foods  
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

E. G. HALL, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Cert. R.S.H. Meat and Foods  
Additional Public Health Inspector.

E. H. NORFOLK, Chief Administrative Assistant.

Miss A. I. ENGLAND, Clerk.

Miss H. JOHNSON, Clerk.

Telephone No:  
Clacton 681.

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Clacton-on-Sea,  
Essex.

August, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Clacton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the state of the Public Health in the Urban District of Clacton together with the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the year 1963.

There were 423 cases of infectious disease of which 406 were due to measles. This disease appears to have followed the usual biennial pattern, alternating with a low and high incidence which is brought about by variation in the number of non-immune children attending school. No cases of food poisoning were recorded and there were five recorded cases of dysentery. The population continues to increase at 29,420, the Registrar General's estimate for 1963 - an addition of 1,030. The birth rate at 18.2 again shows an increase and approximates the national figure; whilst the death rate at 11.3 is four points down on last year. Nevertheless in a relatively small population it must be remembered that these figures may fluctuate from year to year as compared with the national statistics. Thus the infant mortality rate has this year risen to 21.5 as compared with 14.5 last year, this is, because four more infant deaths occurred; whereas infant live births have increased by 16 only from last year's figure of 378. It must be remembered in this connexion that the national figure for infant mortality is 20.9.

Attendance at the County Clinics for immunisation of infants and young children has been satisfactory and it is gratifying to see that the numbers receiving the various forms of prophylaxis are still increasing above last year's figures.



The enlargement of the First Aid Post at Pier Gap referred to in last year's report has now been completed, separate cubicles for male and female patients being available, and the Siebe Gorman resuscitating apparatus has proved invaluable - the life of one small boy who was suffocated whilst tunnelling under the sand was almost undoubtedly saved by the use of this device.

Following the provisions of the Home Safety Act 1961, a Home Safety Committee was formed early in the year. It may be recalled that this Act enables Local Authorities to promote safety in the home by forming a Committee to give information and advice to the public and by contributing to local voluntary organisations interested in the matter. Representatives of all local services are members of the Home Safety Committee and talks and film shows are given to old peoples' clubs in the district, as well as encouraging in all ways possible public interest in this matter.

Progress continues satisfactorily with the Western Area Drainage Scheme. Completion of the new 2,000' outfall which next year will be connected to the treatment works, will enable a treated effluent to reach the sea well out from the low water mark, which should put an end to beach pollution along a wide length of coastline.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to the Council, the Public Health Committee, and Officers of the Council for their co-operation during the year. To the Staff of the Public Health Department my thanks for their excellent work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. STENHOUSE,

Medical Officer of Health.

# STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

Urban District of	...	...	Clacton
Area in acres	...	...	6,807
Population			
1961 Census	...		27,572
1963 Registrar General's estimate			29,420
Density of Population per acre	...		4.3
Rateable Value	...	£1,493,651	
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£6,000	
Number of inhabited houses	...	12,500	
Total live births	...	394	
Birth rate (crude)	...	13.4	
Birth rate (corrected)	...	18.2	
Birth rate (England and Wales)	...	18.2	
Number of illegitimate births	...	22	
Percentage of total live births	...	5.6	
Total live and still births	...	405	
Total still births	...	11	
Still birth rate	...	27.1	
Still birth rate (England and Wales)	...	17.3	
Total deaths	...	557	
Death rate (crude)	...	18.9	
Death rate (corrected)	...	11.3	
Death rate (England and Wales)	...	12.2	
Death of infants under 1 year of age	...	10	
Infant mortality rate	...	25.4	
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales)		20.9	
Infant mortality rate -- legitimate	...	21.5	
Infant mortality rate -- illegitimate		90.9	
Neo-natal mortality rate	...	22.8	
Early neo-natal mortality rate	...	15.2	
Perinatal mortality rate	...	42.0	
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		-	
Maternal deaths	...	1	
Maternal mortality rate	...	2.5	
Cancer deaths	...	86	
Tuberculosis	...	-	

## LIVE BIRTHS DURING 1963

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	199	173	372
Illegitimate	12	10	22
Totals:	211	183	394

# CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1963 (R.G.)

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	--
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Cancer	37	49	86
Leukaemia	2	3	5
Diabetes	2	-	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	38	68	106
Heart disease	110	101	211
Other circulatory diseases	11	16	27
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	12	16	28
Bronchitis	17	9	26
Other disease of respiratory system	4	-	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	1	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
Hypertrophy of Prostate	5	-	5
Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion	--	1	1
Congenital malformations	2	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	16	30
Motor vehicle accidents	--	-	-
All other accidents	4	4	8
Suicide	1	5	6
All causes:	264	293	557

## DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1963

Under 1 year	10
1 and under 5 years	-
5 and under 15 years	-
15 and under 25 years	3
25 and under 45 years	7
45 and under 65 years	89
65 and under 75 years	182
75 and upwards	266
Totals:	557

# PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Dysentery	5	-	-
Measles	406	1	-
Scarlet Fever	12	-	-
Totals:	423	1	-

## IMMUNISATION IN 1963

DIPHTHERIA	Primary Course	Re-inforcing Injection
Age: 0 - 5	345	148
5 - 15	17	99

## WHOOPING COUGH

Age: 0 - 5	335	126
5 - 15	11	11

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Age: 0 - 5	248	371
5 - 15	20	172
15 - 26	14	80
Over 26	40	196



## TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of cases notified and deaths occurring during the year 1963 are given below:-

Ages in Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis since 1960:-

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1960	7	6
1961	7	2
1962	8	1
1963	4	-

The following figures give the number of cases on the register at the end of 1963:-

Respiratory Male	68	Non-Respiratory Male	5
Respiratory Female	48	Non-Respiratory Female	11
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	116		16
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Total Cases:        132.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

Under the provisions of these Acts the Council, through its Medical Officer, is empowered to seek the removal of necessitous cases to a hospital or institution.

No action required during 1963.

Three aged persons - Home Helps provided.

Two aged persons - Visits by Health Visitors.

One aged person -- House cleaned.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

Total number of out-breaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks attributable to each	Food involved with number of outbreaks associated with each food
Nil	-	-	-	-

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS OF WATER, FOOD, ETC.

(a) WATER

Examination	Source	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological	Clacton U.D.	40	2	-
Bacteriological	Private	-	-	--

(Also see report, page 11.)

(b)	MILK		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
	Sterilised	8	--
	Pasteurised	34	--
	Pasteurised T. T.	5	--

(c)	ICE CREAM			
	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
	26	5	5	1

The sample results show some improvement on those obtained last year. Concern is still felt, however, at the six unsatisfactory samples, all of which were of the soft ice cream. The Conditions under which some of this soft ice cream is sold means that frequent sampling is necessary.

The Retailers have all been instructed on the hygienic methods of preparation of the ice cream and cleansing of the machine.

(d) OTHER FOODS

Food	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Soft Drinks	6	--
Fruit-pies	3	--
Meat Paste	5	--
Fish Paste	6	--
Turkey	1	--
Cornish Pasties	1	--
Vienna Steak	1	--
Pork Pie	1	--
Gammon	2	--
Bacon	2	--
Lamb	2	--
Beef	1	--
Fish	2	--
Beef Patty	1	--
Chickens	3	--

(e) FOOD SAMPLES EXAMINED BY PUBLIC ANALYST.

1. "Nimble" wrapped loaf. Mixture of white and brown dough.
2. Eccles Cake. Small nail in cake.
3. Pork Pie. Was in a mouldy condition.
4. Licorice Allsort. Nail in sweet.
5. Wonderfruit Loaf. Flour sack label embedded in the bread.
6. Toasted Bread. In a mouldy condition.
7. Tin of Spam. Portion of glass in tin.
8. Two packets of Nuts and Dried Fruit. Infested with worms.
9. Two wrapped Pork Pies. Were in a mouldy condition.
10. Bread In a mouldy condition.
11. Pork Pies. In a mouldy condition.
12. Oatmeal. Rancid.

The Council decided to send warning letters to the traders in the cases of numbers 1 - 8, 10 and 12, and to prosecute in the case of number 11.

The two wrapped pies (case number 9) were received too late for any action.

(f)	FAECAL SPECIMENS	Nil	Positive	4 Negative
	NASAL SPECIMENS	Nil	Positive	16 Negative
	THROAST SPECIMENS	Nil	Positive	16 Negative

(g) MACHINE CLEANSSED BOTTLES

Type	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Milk	88	16
Mineral Water	6	-



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

545,512,000 gallons were supplied during 1963 by the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company from their Dedham Pumping Station with some assistance from the Company's subsidiary sources at Lawford, Great Bentley and St. Osyth during the summer peak period.

The average daily consumption is 1,495,000 gallons.

Quantity used for domestic purposes	383,947,000
Average daily consumption	1,052,000
Quantity used for trade purposes	161,565,000
Average daily consumption	443,000

2,773 yards of new main were laid in this district during the year.

The supply of water to the district has been satisfactorily maintained both in quality and in quantity.

Samples of raw water are taken quarterly; these are generally for chemical analysis only. Particulars of the maximum and minimum results are recorded below.

The monthly samples at each station are taken after aeration and chlorination and for these both the chemical and bacteriological results are given in the analyses below.

In addition to the above, samples are also taken quarterly of all water stored in the Company's reservoirs, tanks and water towers. These samples are submitted for bacteriological examinations only.

The fluoride content is 1 p.p.m. or more.

There is no evidence of plumbo-solvent action.

At the pumping stations where continuous chlorination is carried out, a test of the chlorine residual is made once per shift (i.e. every 8 hours) a residual of 0.2 p.p.m. of chlorine is maintained. If the water is re-tested and if still low the chlorine dose is raised to give the required residual. This happens very rarely.

If samples taken from storage show high bacterial counts, than a repeat sample is taken for presumptive test, the results of which are known within 48 hours. If the high count is confirmed the storage reservoir etc. is taken out of service while the contents are thoroughly sterilized with a fairly high dose of chlorine. This is done by injecting

chlorine at the booster pump delivery and circulating the water through the reservoir on a closed circuit. The reservoir is then allowed to stand until the chlorine residual has returned to normal and is only brought into service again after another sample has been submitted for bacteriological examination and has been proved satisfactory.

13,174 premises in the Urban District received a supply of piped water.

Parts of Jaywick and the Caravan Camps are supplied by means of 400 standpipes.

The summer population is approximately 80,000.

# TENDRING HUNDRED WATERWORKS COMPANY.

## DEDHAM WORKS - WATER ANALYSES.

### CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

		1963	
		Maximum	Minimum
Colour		Nil	Nil
pH.		7.7	7.5
Electric Conductivity		950	865
Chlorine present as Chloride		136	118
Hardness.	Total	300	290
	Carbonate	275	250
	Non-Carbonate	40	20
Nitrate Nitrogen		0.3	0.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		0.35	0.22
Albuminoid Nitrogen		0.000	0.000
Metals (Iron)		0.16	0.10
Turbidity	less than	3	Nil
Odour		Nil	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide		25	10
Total Solids		610	560
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate		275	250
Nitrite Nitrogen	less than	0.01	Absent
Oxygen absorbed		0.30	0.00
Residual chlorine		0.20	Absent

## BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

		<u>1 day</u> <u>at 37°C.</u>	<u>2 days</u> <u>at 37°C.</u>	<u>3 days</u> <u>at 20°C.</u>
Number of Colonies developing on Agar.				
	Minimum	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
	Maximum	1 per ml.	1 per ml.	1 per ml.

	<u>Present</u> <u>in</u>	<u>Absent</u> <u>from</u>	<u>Probable</u> <u>Number</u>
Presumptive coliaerogenes Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1).	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

### REMARKS.

These samples are practically clear and bright in appearance have a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and are free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

All samples were analysed by the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The following is a synopsis of the principal work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1963:-

Inspections (Public Health and Housing Acts)	1,508
Other inspections	3,701
Informal Notices served	253
Informal Notices complied with	258
Formal Notices served	2
Formal Notices complied with	2

The following are the principal improvements obtained:-

### HOUSES:

Dirty	...	2
Overcrowded	...	2
Verminous	...	4
Damp	...	14
Defective chimney stacks	...	1
Defective brickwork of external walls		1
Defective roofs	...	8
Defective plaster of walls and ceilings		6
Defective floors	...	3
Defective windows and frames		25
Want of ventilation	...	2
Defective doors or door frames		4
Defective fireplaces	...	12
Water supply cut off or insufficient		6
Other defects	...	8

### DRAINAGE:

Defective drainage	...	12
Stopped drains	...	57
Defective sink, waste pipe, etc.		13
Cesspools abolished	...	2
Properties redrained to sewer		2
Other defects	...	19

### CLOSETS:

Structure defective	...	1
Broken closet pedestal and pan		3
Defective flushing apparatus		4
Other defects	...	5



# OTHER NUISANCES:

Accumulations	...	23
Other outside defects	...	8

# DUSTBINS:

Defective or insufficient	...	31
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# FOOD PREMISES:

Want of cleanliness	...	4
Want of washing facilities	...	4
Condition of floors	...	3
Want of hot water	...	9
Other defects	...	13
Defects in drainage	...	3

MISCELLANEOUS.	...	...	21
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# DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE:

(a) The following new sewers have been constructed by contract for the Council:-

2,712 lin. yds. S. W. Sewers.  
 280 lin. yds. Combined Sewers.  
 180 lin. yds. Foul Sewers.

(b) The following sewers have been constructed by Private Developers:-

3,834 lin. yds. S. W. Sewers.  
 66 lin. yds. Combined Sewers.  
 3,145 lin. yds. Foul Sewers.

(c) Premises redrained, connected to the sewer, and cess-pools abolished:-

Burrsville Park	...	2
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## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS:

Number of infested houses

3

## DISINFECTION:

1 house cleaned  
7 rooms, bedding, etc., disinfected.  
2 quantities of bedding, etc., steam disinfected.  
98 library books disinfected.

## VERMIN, ETC:

1 room fumigated.  
3 houses fumigated.

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Premises registered  
Inspections at premises

6

46

## SHOPS ACT, 1950.

417 Inspections were made and the requirements of the Act were explained where necessary. 9 defects were dealt with.

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock within the Urban District.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES, Public Health Act 1936, Section 107:

One registration - Rag and Bone Dealer.

## BATHING POOLS:

Bathing pools are provided by four of the private companies catering for holiday visitors.

(a) Two pools; one indoor (180,000 gallons) and one outdoor (260,000 gallons) are interconnected. The pools are fed by the town mains, and the main purification treatment is by chlorination. Provision is made for heating the water. There is a complete change of water every ten hours.

(b) One pool, open-air fed by filtered sea-water; the main purification treatment being by means of chlorination. It holds 315,000 gallons, and there is a complete change of water every ten hours.

(c) One pool; open-air, fed by the town main supply; the purification being by chlorination. It holds 60,000 gallons. When necessary, water heating is by gas.

(d) One pool, open air, fed by the town main supply; purification by chlorination. It holds 142, 000 gallons.

37 samples of water were submitted from the four bathing pools in the District for bacteriological examination. 29 were satisfactory, 8 samples unsatisfactory.

37 Residual Chlorine Tests were carried out; 29 were satisfactory, and 8 unsatisfactory.

## DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

Operators licensed	7
Inspections at premises	7

## CARAVANS AND CAMPING SITES:

Fourteen Camping Sites and two individual moveable dwellings are licensed.

Also, two licences were issued for tented camps.

Representations made to the Council by site owners last year resulted in a modification of certain of the conditions previously adopted.

Despite these modifications, however, certain site owners still considered the Council's Conditions unreasonable and have lodged Appeals with the Magistrates' Court. No Appeals have been heard so far and it would appear that until an Appeal has been heard in the Court, difficulty will be experienced in enforcing the Council's Conditions.

#### NOISE ABATEMENT:

On the 1st January, 1963, the Essex County Council made a Byelaw dealing with noise by musical instruments, etc. This Byelaw was additional to the provisions of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Ten complaints regarding noise nuisances were investigated during the year but none appeared to come within the scope of the Byelaw. These complaints necessitated visiting many premises similar to those complained of, in order to obtain a standard of comparison. Four requests for co-operation to reduce the noise proved successful. In all but one of the other cases, it was not considered that the noise constituted a nuisance under the provisions of the Act.

In the other case, negotiations are still progressing with the Establishment complained of and it is hoped to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion before the next Holiday Season starts. Where unofficial action fails to obtain the required reduction in the noise, it will clearly be difficult, in view of the vagueness of the Noise Abatement Act as to what constitutes a noise nuisance, to satisfy the people complaining.

As the Noise Abatement Act provides for three aggrieved persons to complain direct to the Justices by making a complaint through the Clerk of the Justices, it would appear that this is the most satisfactory way of dealing with the problem of noise.

#### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Complaints were received regarding smoke oil smuts and fumes being emitted from one of the chimneys serving an oil fired boiler.



After representations had been made, a new boiler was installed and this had the desired effect of eliminating the nuisance.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1961.

### PART I OF THE ACT

#### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Reg- ister (2)	Number of Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	133	49	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	8	3	-	-
Totals:	159	54	-	-

#### 2. Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowded (S. 2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4.)	1	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6.)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a)					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b)					
Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c)					
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	1	-	-	-
Totals:	6	3	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT  
OUTWORK (Section 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Number of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	Section 133		Section 134
		Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wearing Apparel, Making etc.	49	--	-	-

51 Inspections at Outworkers' premises.

### HOUSING

#### INSPECTION:

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects under Housing or Public Health Acts... 280

#### HOUSING ACTS:

Number of Houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ...	7
Houses demolished ...	10
Number of Houses in respect of which closing orders were made ...	Nil
Houses closed ...	3
Houses inspected for overcrowding or permitted numbers ...	12
Licenses issued in connection with the temporary use of houses by persons in excess of permitted number ...	2

# RENT ACT, 1957.

Application for certificate of disrepair	2
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	-
Numbers of decisions to issue certificates	2
Number of undertakings given by landlords to remedy defects	1
Number of undertakings refused	-
Number of Certificates issued	1
Applications for cancellation of certificates	2
Certificates cancelled	2

## REPAIRS:

Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the year as a result of INFORMAL ACTION under the Housing or Public Health Acts	140
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## Public Health Acts - action after service of Formal Notice

Houses in which defects were remedied: -	
By Owners	3
By Local Authority	-

## NEW HOUSES AND FLATS ERECTED DURING 1963:

By Private Enterprise	500
By the Council	50
	<hr/>
	550
	<hr/>

Total Houses erected or converted since 1946 4,157

## Applicants for Council Houses

4 applications were supported with medical certificates.



## FOOD

The following list shows the number of premises at which food for human consumption is sold or prepared and the number of visits paid to them:

68 Cafes and Restaurants	...	211
9 School Canteens	...	7
30 Butchers' Shops	...	214
14 Fish Friers	...	40
16 Wet Fish Shops	...	44
20 Bread and Cake Shops	...	63
81 General Grocers	...	111
2 Supermarkets	...	74
27 Greengrocers	...	11
31 Hawkers	...	21
3 Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	14
244 Ice Cream Vendors	...	204
7 Bakehouses	...	14
5 Dairies	...	50
87 Milkshops and vending machines	...	79
Total Visits:		<u>1,157</u>

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS:

There were no prosecutions during the year 1963, as the proceedings authorised by the Council in respect of mouldy pork pies were postponed at the request of the Retailer concerned. This case will be heard early in 1964.

## REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREPARING PREMISES:

The number of premises registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act is as follows:--

Sausage Meat, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved		
	Meat	41
Sale of Ice Cream	...	244
Manufacture of Ice Cream	...	3
Storage of Ice Cream	...	2

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

All home-killed meat entering the district is inspected at the place of slaughter.

The following list gives details of the diseased or unsound meat and other foods found unfit for human consumption. They were surrendered voluntarily and destroyed or used for animal feeding.

Unsound food dealt with by the Council is disposed of at the Controlled Tip.

			lbs.
233 tins of Meat	...	...	1,034
119 tins of Fish	...	...	119
1,678 tins of Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	2,304
44 tins of Other Foods	...	...	65
Meat	...	...	712
Fish	...	...	1,115
431 Packets of Frozen Foods	...	...	157
Other Foods	...	...	1,549
53 tins of Milk			

Total: 3 tons. 2 cwts. 111 lbs.

## MILK SUPPLY:

The milk supply for the Urban District is obtained from three Dairy Companies in the Area and one Dairyman whose premises are situated in the Tendring Rural District.

## MILK VENDING MACHINES:

Five milk vending machines have been installed on forecourts in the district. 24 samples of milk were obtained from these machines. All samples proved satisfactory.

## MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959.

The following table sets out the number of Registrations in 1963:

Dairies	...	...	5
Distributors of Milk	...	...	82
Milk Vending Machines	...	...	5

## ICE CREAM:

There are 3 manufacturers and 244 vendors operating in the Urban District.

## BAKEHOUSES:

There are 7 bakehouses in the Urban District. None of them is an underground bakehouse.

14 Inspections were made during the year.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Particulars of samples taken under the above Act in the Clacton Urban District by the Weights and Measures Department of the Essex County Council during 1963:-

Type of Samples	Number of Samples in Urban District	Taken at wholesalers who deliver to District
Baking Powder	1	1
Coffee	1	-
Fish Paste	1	-
Gelatine	1	-
Golden Raising Flour	1	-
Jellies	2	-
Mustard	1	-
Marmalade	1	1
Preserves	7	3
Cream Soup	2	-
Ground Almonds	1	-
Beverage	1	-
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	-
Canned Fruit	1	-
Sugar Confectionery	1	4
Crisps	1	-
Fruit Juice	1	-
Lard	1	2
Marzipan	1	-
Puddings	3	-
Cheese Spreads	3	-
Butter	-	8

Type of Samples	Number of Samples in Urban District	Taken at wholesalers who deliver in District
Cream	--	1
Self Raising Flour	--	1
Margarine	--	1
Meat Paste	--	1
Mince meat	--	1
Buttered Sweets	--	9
Sausages	--	7
Cereal Products	--	1
Cooked Meats	--	10
Herbs	--	1
Tinned Meats	--	2
Milk	24	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>

All the above samples were found on analysis to be satisfactory.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### REFUSE COLLECTION:

There were no additions to the fleet of Refuse Collection Vehicles during the year under review. The continuing expansion of the Town and the proposals to build multi-storey blocks of flats will necessitate the purchase of new vehicles to cope with this problem. The large flats are to be provided with refuse chutes discharging into bulk refuse containers. These containers will require special lifting gear as the estimated capacity of each container is 30 cu. ft.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL:

The disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at the Council's two sites, at Rush Green and at the Sand Pits at the western end of St. John's Road.



The Sand Pits are used during the winter months and the site at Rush Green during the Holiday Season. Rush Green is used during this period because of the traffic problem which would be created at St. John's Road. It also avoids the extra time which would necessarily be spent in travelling there during the busy Holiday Season.

It must again be repeated that these two sites have only a limited life as refuse disposal sites, and so far no progress has been made in acquiring additional land for this purpose.

#### GULLY CLEANSING:

The Gully Cleansing and Cesspool Emptying Machine continues to give satisfactory service. Neighbouring Authorities have been pleased to hire this Machine for Gully and Cesspool emptying in their Districts.

#### STREET CLEANSING.

The Lewin Mechanical Sweeper continued to give good service during the year under review.

As mentioned in the previous Report, it was found necessary in order to cope with the large increase in the lengths of roads requiring sweeping, to purchase a Vacuum Cleansing Machine. This has proved a valuable addition to the fleet of street cleansing vehicles.

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

There are 23 Public Conveniences in the District. New Public Conveniences for Men and Women were erected at Meadow Way, Jaywick, during the year. This enabled the Conveniences at Lion Point to be closed.

Public agitation for the removal of turnstiles in Public Conveniences resulted in the passing of an Act enforcing this. These turnstiles were removed from the Council's Conveniences towards the end of the year. Despite the problems arising from the use of turnstiles, it is felt that the Council will be faced with increased costs in the maintenance of the Public Conveniences next year.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The atmospheric pollution station is situated in the Public Health Department at the Town Hall. The results obtained from the apparatus are submitted for evaluation to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Warren Spring Laboratory, Hertfordshire.